VED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

ndaySchool Lesson

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SON FOR DECEMBER 24

SON IN TRUST AND PRE PAREDNESS

ON TEXT—Luke 12:13-40.
EN TEXT—The life is more than the body is more than raiment.

ARY TOPIC—The Story of a ch Man.
IOR TOPIC—A Foolish Rich Man.
MEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC Rich God.
R PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC Riches.

on October 8 we had a lesson birth and childhood of Jesus, will doubtless prefer to have w lesson instead of the Christ- son.

Warning Against Covetousness 21).

e Occasion (vv. 13-15). One of mpany requested Jesus to be in a disputed estate. Two s were in trouble over an in- ce. Christ refused to enter the of the civil law and warned the spirit of avarice. Christ's s was preeminently spiritual. nforcement of the Warning (vv. The parable of the rich man clearly that to be concerned arthly riches while neglecting the height of folly. The Lord's g is of great importance today; ay are seeking gold and forget- od. Note (1) his increase in v. 16). His riches were rightly d, for the ground brought forth ally. This shows that man can rich because of the Lord's upon him. (2) His perplexity

His land was producing more s barns would hold. He did not to go to waste. If he had pos- the right views of life and a of stewardship before God, he have seen that his barns at least ough for his personal needs and could have distributed his sur- the needy and for benevolent es. (3) The fatal choice (vv.). He chose to enlarge his and give up his life to ease and

It ought to be a delightful or men whom God has made devote their time and energy distribution of their possessions violent purposes. (4) The aw- letment (vv. 20, 21). God calls fool. This is no arbitrary judg- Riches furnish neither content- ll nor guarantee continuance It is not only foolish, but mad- forget God while engaged in ding riches. Some think most ol his riches may get into the of unworthy men or even curse es of the children who inherit

The Certain Cure for Anxiety 2-34).

ing shows the folly of think- he obtained gold but lost God. He ed the disciples to trust God emiss all anxious care. He as- them that they need not be anx- ven for the necessities of life.

he Argument (vv. 22, 23). This med up in one brief sentence: life is more than food, and the e than raiment." The God ve the life and made the body be trusted to provide food and e.

he Illustrations (vv. 24-28). (1) cure for the fowls (vv. 24-26). vens do not sow nor reap—they ncr storehouse or barn, yet they d to feed them. If God does rget the fowls, certainly He do more for His children. (2) are for the flowers of the field 7, 28). If God is so careful of lowers which appear but for a w much more will He clothe dren!

Exhortations (vv. 29-34). (1) the getting of food and your chief concern. Trust God de them. (2) Seek the king- God (v. 31). Those who make ingdom first shall have all their supplied (Phil. 4:19). (3) Be fraid (v. 32). God's good pleas- upon His own, and all good ng will He give them. (4) Be- Tacna-Arica conference between Chile and Peru opened in Washington.
May 18—Powers at Genoa adopted eight months' truce with Russia and other soviet republics.
May 19—Genoa conference adjourned. Lloyd George warning the Russians to be more reasonable.
May 20—International bankers' committee met in Paris to plan economic recovery for Europe.
June 3—United States agreed to help investigate Turkish atrocities.
June 5—France refused to agree to reduction of German reparations.
June 15—Hague preliminary conference on Russian affairs opened.
June 26—Russian delegates joined in conference at The Hague and insisted credits to Russia should be first topic for discussion.
July 2—Japan completed evacuation of all the Washington conference treaties.
July 5—Germany to pay 50,000,000 gold marks, after submitting "amazing" budget, offered 500 concessions for $1,500,000,000 in credits.
July 20—Germany agreed to give allies control of its finances, hoping for a loan of a billion dollars, and asked moratorium on reparations.
July 12—Premier King of Canada presented to Secretary Hughes proposal to amend and make permanent the old Rush-Bagot agreement.
July 17—League of Nations council met in London to ratify the mandates for Africa and Great Britain having reached full agreement.
July 20—Conference at The Hague ended without result owing to position of Russian delegates.
July 22—Council of League of Nations adopted British mandate for Palestine and French mandate for Syria.
July 27—Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania recognized as sovereign states by the United States.
July 28—King Constantine proclaimed Smyrna and its hinterland an autonomous state under protection of Greece.
Aug. 5—France began putting into effect economic sanctions against Germany because of refusal to pay installment of pre-war commercial debts.
Aug. 7—Conference of allied premiers opened in London. Poincare threatened France would act alone if necessary to compel Germany to execute the Versailles treaty. French demands referred to experts.
Aug. 8—Demuyter, Belgium, won James Gordon Bennett balloon race to Europe.
Aug. 9—French plans to coerce Germany disapproved by allied experts.
Aug. 10—United States and Germany signed agreement for determination of war claims
Aug. 14—Allied conference in London broke up without result.
Aug. 15—Turkey defaulted on payment of $5,000,000 installment of pre-war debts to allied nationals.
Aug. 23—Turks opened great offensive against Greeks in Asia Minor.
Aug. 26—France rejected guarantees offered by Germany for moratorium.
Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia renewed their alliance.
Aug. 31—Reparations commission granted Germany six months' respite.
Sept. 1—Greece, her armies routed by the Turks, offered to evacuate Asia Minor if Turkey would sign armistice.
Sept. 4—League of Nations met in Geneva; Augustin Edwards of Chile elected president.
Sept. 6—Gen. Tricoupis, new Greek commander in chief, captured by Turks.
Council of League of Nations blocked all plans for merging of Austria with any other nation.
Sept. 8—Greeks began evacuation of Smyrna.
Sept. 9—Turkish Nationalists occupied Smyrna.
Sept. 12—France and Great Britain accepted Lord Robert Cecil's plan for "international company assurance against war."
Sept. 13—Western portion of Smyrna burned; loss $50,000,000; many lives lost.
Germany refused to deposit gold guarantee demanded by Belgium and defaulted on payment of private pre-war debts to allied nationals.
Sept. 15—Great Britain invited the dominions, France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join in the defense of the Dardanelles.
Sept. 16—France and Italy opposed military operations against Turks.
Sept. 18—Entire British Atlantic fleet sent to Dardanelles.
Hungary admitted to League of Nations.
Sept. 19—Kemal Pasha demanded of allies immediate conference on guarantees for neutrality of the Straits and permission to send troops into Thrace.
Sept. 20—Allies agreed to conference of eight nations on Near East, excluding Russia.
Sept. 23—Allies invited Turks to peace conference, agreeing to return Constantinople, Adrianople and Thrace in return for freedom of the Dardanelles.
Sept. 25—Great Britain agreed to admit Russia to Near East conference concerning the Dardanelles.
Sept. 26—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.
Russia, in note to the allies, demanded the restoration of Turkey in Europe.
Sept. 29—Kemal Pasha accepted allies' invitation to armistice parley, and to peace conference on condition that Constantinople and all of Thrace be ceded at once to Nationalist government.
Oct. 1—Turk Nationalists agreed to armistice conference at Mudania on Oct. 3 and suspended military operations.
Oct. 3—Armistice conference opened at Mudania.
Oct. 10—Allies, Greeks and Turkish Nationalists agreed to armistice convention at Mudania, providing for evacuation of Thrace by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days.
Oct. 11—Mudania protocol signed.
Oct. 23—United States invited Central American republics to conference on limitation of armament and other subjects, in Washington Dec. 1.
Oct. 27—Allies invited United States to participate in Near East conference at Lausanne, Switzerland. Acts and Secretary Hughes replied United States would send observers. Russia invited to the conference dealing with the Dardanelles.
Oct. 29—Turkey and Russia opened conference for economic accord.
Oct. 27—Lausanne conference postponed to Nov. 20.
Nov. 18—France agreed to support British claim at Lausanne conference, and Great Britain agreed to back French demands on Germany.
Mexico notified Latin-American countries that it resented intervention in the affairs of the United States.
Nov. 20—Near East peace conference at Lausanne. Ismet Pasha, head of Turkish delegation, refused to accept Curzon's proposal for a retreat to secret diplomacy in effect.
Nov. 23—Greek Thrace and Adrianople ceded to Turkey within 40 days.
Nov. 25—United States, through representatives at Lausanne conference, agreed to Turkey and equal rights in what was the Ottoman empire.
Nov. 27—Ambassador Cuno notified the allies he stood by Wirth's demand for three or four years' moratorium on all reparations payments.
Nov. 28—Lausanne conference turned over to the Turks.
Dec. 2—Russia and nations on her western border opened limitation of armament conference.
Dec. 4—Conference of Central American republics opened in Washington.
Dec. 5—Poincare demanded from Germany apology and indemnity for attack on allied officers in Bavaria.
Dec. 5—British troops forced Turks to let Christian refugees leave Constantinople.
Dec. 6—Allies presented plan for control of Dardanelles to Lausanne conference. America's position stated.
Dec. 7—Allied plan for Dardanelles submitted at Lausanne. Virtually accepted by the allies.
Dec. 8—Allied premiers met in London to consider German reparations.
Dec. 9—Dardanelles conference plan rejected by allied premiers.
Shantung province formally restored to China by Japan.
Dec. 11—Conference of allied premiers adjourned to Jan. 2. France insisting on forcible occupation of the Ruhr.
Dec. 12—Soviet Russia's ultimatum to Britain at Moscow which Russia rejected and disarmament conference went on rocks.
Dec. 14—Turkey agreed to join League of Nations if peace is signed and to accept measures for protection of minorities.

FOREIGN

Jan. 7—Dail Eireann accepted Irish peace treaty by vote of 64 to 57. De Valera and followers decided to continue fight.
Jan. 9—De Valera resigned presidency of Irish republic as defeated for re-election, 58 to 69.
Jan. 10—Arthur Griffith elected president of Dail Eireann to establish the Irish Free State. De Valera and followers quit house.
Jan. 12—Premier Briand of France resigned; premier's policies at Cannes conference were opposed. Poincare made premier.
Jan. 14—Parliament of southern Ireland ratified peace treaty. Michael Collins at head of provisional government.
Jan. 16—Provisional government of Irish Free State inaugurated at Dublin Castle.
Jan. 19—Premier Poincare, demanding strict enforcement of treaty of Versailles, was given heavy vote of confidence.
Feb. 2—Premier Bonomi of Italy and his cabinet resigned.
Secret college met in Vatican to elect new pope.
Feb. 6—Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, elected pope, taking name of Pius XI.
Feb. 12—Pius XI crowned pope.
Mahatma Gandhi temporarily abandoned his policy of disobedience policy in India.
Feb. 22—Free State and republican advocates in Ireland agreed to have referendum on treaty with England and free election meanwhile. Truce to hence and to hold no elections until then.
Feb. 23—Japanese diet rejected universal suffrage measure.
Feb. 25—New Italian cabinet formed by Luigi Facta.
Feb. 28—Princess Mary of England married to Viscount Lascelles.
March 2—Lady Rhondda won seat in house of lords, creating precedent.
March 30—Irish Free State and United States representatives signed peace pact.
April 1—Italian aviators flew from Libya to the Canaries on way to Brazil.
April 3—King George signed Irish Free State act.
April 4—House of commons gave Lloyd George vote of confidence in his Genoa conference policies, 372 to 94.
French premier voted confidence in Poincare government.
April 5—Portuguese aviators, en route to Brazil, flew from Canaries to Cape Verde islands.
April 10—Portuguese aviators flew from Cape Verde islands to St. Paul's Rock, 1,000 miles, but wrecked their plane on landing.
April 19—Bloody fighting by Irish factions in Dublin and Belfast.
April 21—Gen. Chang Tso Ling, governor of Manchuria, seized Pekin and Tien Tsin.
April 25—Fierce battle between armies of Generals Chang and Wu Pei Fu opened near Peking.
May 2—Legislative congress modified prohibition law to permit light wines.
May 3—Gen. Pais, Vincente Gomez elected president of Venezuela.
May 4—General Wu's army victorious in battle near Peking; General Chang's army in flight.
Truce signed by Irish factions.
May 10—Irish factions failed to reach peace agreement and truce ended.
May 20—De Valera and Collins signed peace pact.
Little entente nations made 20-year alliance.
May 21—Russian government passed decree recognizing property rights within certain limits.
May 23—Old Chinese parliament met and President Hsu resigned.
Paraguay in throes of a revolution.
June 3—General Diedrichs elected president of Vladivostok government.
June 5—Portuguese aviators completed their flight from Lisbon to Brazil.
June 7—King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Rumania married at Belgrade.
June 10—Cuban cabinet resigned.
June 11—Li Yuan-Hung assumed presidency of China and made Wu Ting-Fang premier.
Admiral Kato became premier of Japan.
June 12—Troops of Wu and Chang began great battle at Shahaikwan.
June 16—General Chen captured Canton and Sun Yat Sen fled.
National election held in Ireland, advocates of treaty winning.
June 22—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, M. P., for an Ulster district, assassinated by two Irishmen in London.
June 24—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German foreign minister, assassinated in Berlin.
June 30—Irish Free State forces captured Four Courts building from irregulars after a three days' battle.
July 15—Big revolution in Brazil crushed after several weeks' fighting.
July 19—Facta cabinet in Italy resigned, owing to actions of the Fascisti.
July 25—Bavarian government rejected national cabinet plan for defense of the republic.
July 31—Irish Nationals captured Tipperary and Limerick Junction from the irregulars
Aug. 5—Former Premier Facta formed new Italian cabinet.
Aug. 6—Italian Fascisti captured palace at Genoa in face of heavy gun fire of regulars. Martial law proclaimed in several provinces.
Aug. 8—General strike in Portugal; martial law proclaimed and government moved to Fort Cascaes.
Aug. 13—Cork, last stronghold of Irish rebels, taken by Irish Nationalists.
Aug. 14—Peace parley between warring factions in China opened in Shanghai.
Aug. 21—General Wu, military master of China, accepted policy of Dr. Sun for reorganization of China like the United States.
Aug. 22—Michael Collins, head of Irish Free State, killed in ambuscade.
Aug. 27—Sweden by popular vote rejected prohibition.
Aug. 28—Gen. Francisco Murguia started revolutionary movement in Mexico.
Aug. 30—General Crowder gave Cuba ten days to act on his legislative reform plan.
Sept. 7—Brazil began celebration of one hundredth anniversary of her independence.
Sept. 9—William Cosgrave elected president of Irish provisional government.
Sept. 26—Great Britain agreed to admit Russia to Near East conference concerning the Dardanelles.
Sept. 27—Crown Prince George sworn in as king of Greece.
Raisuli, famous Moroccan bandit, surrendered to the Spanish.
Oct. 10—Irish hierarchy condemned warfare against the Free State.
Oct. 12—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania crowned at Alba Julia.
Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition; Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet resigned; A. Bonar Law invited to form new ministry.
Oct. 21—New provisional government of Dominican Republic inaugurated.
Oct. 23—Bonar Law elected head of Conservative party and appointed the post of prime minister.
Oct. 24—Bonar Law announced his cabinet, and an election was called for Nov. 15.
Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occupied the city.
Oct. 26—Italian Fascisti prepared for military action and Premier Facta and his cabinet resigned.
King George dissolved British parliament and called for vote to meet Nov. 20.
Oct. 29—King of Italy invited Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to form a new ministry.
Oct. 30—Premier Mussolini announced a new Italian cabinet.
Oct. 31—Gen. Francisco Murguia, Mexican rebel chieftain, captured and shot.
Nov. 1—Angora National assembly declared the sultan and Turkey dethroned, declared the sovereignty of the nation is in the hands of the people and changed the name from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey.
Nov. 2—Turkish Nationalists took possession of Constantinople and asked the allies to remove their troops.
Nov. 5—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm married Princess Hermine of Reuss at Doorn, Holland.
Allies refused to evacuate Constantinople.
Nov. 8—Mexican government offered amnesty to all rebels.
Nov. 9—King of Italy gave Mussolini ministry full power to make governmental changes.
Nov. 14—German Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet resigned under pressure of supporting parties.
Nov. 15—Prime Minister Bonar Law won record majority in house of commons in British elections.
Senhora Bernardes inaugurated president of Brazil.
Nov. 16—Wilhelm Cuno accepted German chancellorship.
Nov. 17—Turkish National assembly ordered arrest and trial of the sultan, and he started for Malta on a British warship.
Nov. 18—Abdul Mejid Effendi, cousin of deposed sultan, elected caliph by Turkish National assembly.
Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang lead coup d'etat in Peking, establishing martial law and ousting the cabinet. Wu Pei Fu assumed premiership.
Nov. 20—Cuno named new German ministry, Socialists and Communists being not represented.
Nov. 21—Woman suffrage defeated by French senate.
Nov. 22—Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, executed by Irish Free State authorities.
Nov. 25—Italian parliament gave Premier Mussolini full power to carry out reforms.
German Chancellor Cuno given big vote of confidence by reichstag.
Nov. 28—Five former cabinet members of Greece and one general were executed in connection with the Greek debacle in Asia Minor and were executed. Gen. Hajianestis escaped and broke off diplomatic relations.
Nov. 29—Assassin killed, many injured when Mexico City troops and police battled mobs enraged by breakdown of municipal water supply.
Dec. 1—Deposed emperor of China married.
Dec. 2—Prince Andrew of Greece degraded and exiled for high treason.
Dec. 3—Parliament passed Irish constitution bill; Timothy Healy appointed governor general of Irish Free State.
Dec. 6—Irish Free State came into being.
Dec. 7—Ulster parliament voted to stay with United States.
Dec. 8—Gabriel Narutowicz elected president of Poland.
Dec. 9—Gabriel Narutowicz elected president of Poland.
Dec. 11—Pope held secret consistory and created eight new cardinals.
Dec. 12—President Narutowicz of Poland assassinated.
Ukraine parliament voted to merge with Moscow government.
Dec. 17—Moscow government ordered recalls of eleven nations to leave Vladivostok.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Fort Dearborn National bank of Chicago absorbed by Continental and Commercial bank to avert great crash.
Jan. 3—George T. Fletcher appointed ambassador to Belgium.
Jan. 5—George Wharton Pepper appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed the late Boies Penrose.
Jan. 12—Senate by vote of 46 to 41 seated Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, with rebuke for lavish expenditure of money in campaign.
Jan. 22—Agricultural conference opened in Washington by the President.
Jan. 26—House passed anti-lynching bill.
Jan. 31—Senate killed bonus bill, substituting limit for payment at 25 years.
Senator Kenyon of Iowa appointed United States circuit judge by President.
Feb. 3—Russian soviet recognition bill as passed by senate.
Feb. 7—A. B. Houghton appointed ambassador to Germany, Theodore Brentano minister to Hungary and A. H. Washburn minister to Greece.
Feb. 8—Senate passed the house cooperative meeting bill.
Feb. 17—Charles A. Rawson appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed Kenyon.
Feb. 18—Federal Judge K. M. Landis resigned, effective March 1.
Feb. 26—American Federation of Labor executive council started campaign to force amendment of Volstead act to permit use of light wine and beer.
Feb. 27—Supreme court ruled Nineteenth, or woman's suffrage, amendment is constitutional.
Feb. 28—President Harding, in address to congress, urged subsidies for American merchant marine which will amount to $15,000,000 in first year and $30,000,000 annually thereafter.
Judge Landis retired from the federal bench at Chicago.
March 2—Dr. Hubert Work appointed postmaster general.
March 3—House of representatives passed soldiers' bonus bill.
March 4—President Harding vetoed rivers and harbors appropriation.
William Phillips appointed undersecretary of state.
March 29—House passed army bill with appropriations for army of 115,000.
March 31—Thirty-two chiefs in engraving and printing bureau ousted by President Harding.
April 15—House, in committee of the whole, voted 177 to 130, to amend navy bill to provide for 86,000 men instead of 67,000.
Senate voted to extend 3 per cent immigration law for three years.
April 19—House clinched "big navy" action by vote of 221 to 148, and then passed the bill.
April 20—Pan-American meeting of women opened in Baltimore.
April 21—Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for flood control and relief in Mississippi river valley.
April 25—Mary Garden resigned as director general of the Chicago Opera company.
April 27—Centenary of Grant's birth celebrated.
May 1—United States Supreme court found packers' control act constitutional.
May 2—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in the Indiana Republican primaries. Samuel M. Ralston nominated by the Democrats.
May 5—House passed $17,000,000 soldier hospital bill.
May 8—Attorney General Daugherty explained to congress delay in prosecuting war contract frauds, blaming former administration
May 11—Announcement made of merger of Bethlehem and Lackawanna steel companies.
May 20—A. H. Geissler, Oklahoma, appointed minister to Guatemala.
May 24—Interstate commerce commission ordered rail freight rates reduced about 10 per cent, effective July 1.
May 30—Lincoln memorial at Washington dedicated.
June 2—Senate passed army bill providing for army of 12?00 enlisted men.
June 5—United States Supreme court held labor organizations could be sued for violations of Sherman anti-trust law.
June 12—Capt. A. W. Stevens made world-record parachute descent of 24,206 feet.
June 16—New treasury regulations issued permitting shipping board vessels to sell liquor outside three-mile limit.
July 16—American Labor party formed in New York by fusion of groups.
June 19—Senate passed navy appropriation bill, providing for 86,000 enlisted men.
Minnesota Republicans renominated United States Senator F. B. Kellogg, and Democrats renominated Mrs. Anna D. Olesen.
June 21—Illinois Supreme court upheld the convictions of William Bross Lloyd and 18 other members of the Communist Labor party for sedition.
June 22—Striking miners in Williamson county, Illinois, slaughtered 19 strike-breakers and nine guards.
June 24—Gov. Len Small of Illinois found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud the state.
June 27—Wisconsin Democrats nominated Mrs. Ben C. Hooper of Oshkosh for United States senate.
June 29—Senator P. J. McCumber defeated for renomination in Republican primaries of North Dakota by Lynn J. Frazier.
July 1—General Lord succeeded General Dawes as director of the budget.
July 11—James H. Wilkerson named to succeed K. M. Landis as United States district judge.
July 15—Robert B. Howell nominated for senate by Republicans of Nebraska and Senator Hitchcock renominated by Democrats.
Aug. 1—John W. Davis elected president American Bar association.
Aug. 15—Maj. David A. Lyle appointed to succeed the late United States Senator Crow of Pennsylvania.
Aug. 18—Senate passed the McCumber tariff bill.
Aug. 22—House passed bill to create coal investigating commission.
Aug. 24—Secretary Hughes and Charles E. Hughes sailed for Brazil.
Aug. 29—Senator Hiram Johnson renominated by California Republicans.
Aug. 31—Senate passed soldiers' bonus bill.
House passed emergency fuel bill, designed to prevent profiteering in coal.
Proposed Midvale-Republic-United Steel merger cited by federal trade commission as unfair competition, and complaint issued by trade commission act.
Sept. 1—House passed bill to prevent forced discharge of 1,000 army officers.
Sept. 3—Associate Justice John H. Clarke resigned from Supreme court.
Sept. 5—Republicans of Wisconsin renominated Senator La Follette and Governor J. J. Blaine.
Former Senator George H. Sutherland appointed to Supreme court.
Senate passed the emergency fuel bill.
Sept. 7—Thirty-eight men indicted for participation in the Herrin coal mine massacre in Illinois.
Sept. 8—Senate passed Borah bill creating coal investigating commission.
Twenty-one indicted for Herrin massacre.
Sept. 11—Senate bonus bill accepted by conference.
Republicans won Maine election by normal majority, Senator Hale and Governor Baxter being re-elected.
Sept. 12—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Townsend of Michigan and Senator Poindexter of Washington renominated by Republicans.
Sept. 15—House adopted conference report on bonus bill.
Sept. 19—President Harding vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill.
Senate adopted conference report on tariff bill.
Sept. 20—House overrode President's veto of bonus bill, but senate sustained it.
Sept. 21—President Harding signed bonus bill.
Sept. 22—Congress adjourned.
Conrad E. Spens appointed federal fuel distributor.
Sept. 23—Herrin mine massacre grand jury completed its work, having returned 214 indictments.
Triennial conclave of Episcopalian church closed, denying members marriage with divorcees, refusing women place in church management, and passing other important church legislation.
Sept. 25—Great storm swept New York city and vicinity; 50 persons killed and vast damage done.
Sept. 26—Japanese hundred drowned by flood in San Salvador.
Sept. 27—Great conflagration in European business quarter of Hongkong.
Sept. 28—Fifty thousand lives lost in wreck of pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France.
Fifty thousand lives lost in typhoon at Swatow, China coast.
Sept. 29—Thirty-seven killed and 125 injured in wreck of express train at Sulphur Springs, Mo.
Aug. 30—Towns of Fairbanks, Silver Creek and Pimlo, Minn., destroyed by forest fires.
Aug. 31—Japanese cruiser Nititaka sank in typhoon; 300 lives lost.
Aug. 28—Two hundred men entombed in burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Cal.; all found dead 22 days later.
Aug. 29—Japanese ship sank near Coquimbo; 316 lives lost.
Sept. 28—Ammunition stores exploded by lightning destroyed Falconara fort, Italy, killing 214 soldiers and injuring a thousand.
Oct. 5—More than 20 reported killed in disastrous forest fires in northern Ontario and Quebec. Several towns destroyed.
Oct. 6—Joseph Oliver, grand sire of Sovereign Lodge of Odd Fellows of United States, Canada and Australia, at Toronto.
Oct. 10—Marquis Okuma, famous Japanese statesman.
Clarence B. Miller, Secretary of Republican national committee.
Oct. 12—Former United States Senator Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska.
Oct. 16—Count P. Kelly, veteran comedian.
Oct. 17—George B. Selden, inventor of first gasoline-driven vehicle, in Rochester, N. Y.
Oct. 19—Archbishop Charles H. Gauthier of the metropolitan provinces of Ottawa.
Oct. 22—Pope Benedict XV.
John Kendrick Bangs, American humorist and editor.
Vincount James Bryce.
Oct. 23—Mme. Nikisch, famous orchestral conductor.
Oct. 26—Miss Genevieve Reynolds, vet-eran American actress.
Jan. 26—Mrs. Imogene Hyams, creator of little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Jan. 27—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nellie Bly), newspaper woman, in New York.
Jan. 28—Richard Westacott, United States vice-consul in London.
Jan. 1—Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, elder statesman of Japan.
Jan. 2—E. H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster general, victim of Washington theater disaster.
Feb. 3—Gen. Christian De Wet, commander in chief of Boer army in war of 1899.
Feb. 4—Maurice FitzGerald, duke of Leinster, premier peer of Ireland.
Feb. 5—G. W. Jackson, noted engineer-ing contractor, in Chicago.
Feb. 15—John S. Miller, eminent attorney, in Chicago.
Feb. 27—U. S. Shafroth, former United States senator and governor of Colorado.
Feb. 21—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, former chief of war risk insurance.
Feb. 22—Viscount Haldane, British statesman.
March 1—Dr. J. C. Branner, president emeritus of Stanford university.
March 2—Henry Bataille, French dramatist.
March 6—Col. John Lambert, millionaire steel magnate, at Pasadena, Cal.
March 25—Charles Pope, former "glucose king," in Chicago.
March 30—Sir John Eaton, Canadian merchant prince.
April 1—Charles, ex-emperor of Austria, at Funchal, Madeira.
April 3—Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of University of Minnesota.
Frederick Villiers, famous war artist and correspondent, in England.
April 4—John W. Midgely, noted railway expert, in Chicago.
April 9—Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army.
April 10—E. J. Murpoy, veteran warden of Illinois state penitentiary.
April 12—Henry M. Shrady, sculptor, in New York.
April 13—Sir Ross Smith, famous Australian aviator, killed by fall of plane.
April 14—Adrian C. Anson, famous veteran of baseball, in Chicago.
April 17—Henry V. Esmond, English playwright.
John Foord, editor Asia Magazine, in Washington.
April 22—Eduardo S. Mujica, Chilean statesman.
Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of King George of England.
Rt. Rev. Troy Beatty, Episcopal bishop coadjutor of Tennessee.
April 25—Frederick VanRensselaer Dey, writer of the Nick Carter detective stories, committed suicide in New York.
April 28—Paul Deschanel, ex-president of France.
April 29—Richard Croker, former head of Tammany Hall, in Ireland.
S. R. Kaufman, well known hotel man of Chicago.
April 30—Commander J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., retired, in New York.
May 1—John Vance Cheney, poet and essayist, in San Diego, Cal.
May 2—Ada Jones, noted musical comedy actress.
May 4—A. J. Gronna, former United States senator from North Dakota.
May 6—Henry P. Davison, New York banker.
May 7—J. H. Patterson, head of National Cash Register Co.
United States District Judge Beverly Evans at Savannah, Ga.
May 12—C. B. Adams, noted penologist, at St. Charles, Ill.
May 15—Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, former minister from Salvador, in Chicago.
May 20—A. C. Bartlett, prominent in Chicago business and civic life.
June 2—Former United States Senator W. P. Pollock of South Carolina.
June 3—Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune (Marion Harland), author, in New York.
June 5—W. T. Abbott, Chicago financier.
June 6—Lillian Russell—Mrs. Alexander P. Moore—famous stage beauty, in Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 7—Richard A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior, at Seattle.
George Carmack, discoverer of the Klondike gold fields, at Vancouver, B. C.
June 8—Henry E. Oxnard, leader in sugar industry, in New York.
June 12—Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica.
G. W. Aldredge, collector of the port of New York.
June 15—Frederic C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria, in New York.
June 21—Take Jonescu, Rumanian statesman.
June 23—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese statesman.
June 24—William T. Rockefeller, capitalist.
June 27—A. Stuart Baldwin, vice president Illinois Central railway.
Edwin U. Judd, last survivor of founders of Republican party, at Anaconda, Wash.
June 29—Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Chicago, leader in society and social work.
June 30—Samuel G. Goss, inventor and manufacturer of printing presses, in Glencoe, Ill.
July 6—Congressman M. P. Kinkaid of Nebraska, New, in Washington.
July 9—E. W. Barrett, editor and proprietor of Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.
July 16—Dr. E. J. Wheeler, editor of Current Opinion
July 19—Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, founder of Goucher college, Baltimore.
July 22—Alice Miriam, grand opera star, in New York.
July 24—Col. R. W. Guthrie, noted oil man of Shreveport, La.
July 27—Richard M. Birdsall, famous inventor, in Chicago.
July 31—Miss Mary N. Murfree ("Charles Egbert Craddock"), American author.
Aug. 1—Former United States Senator Frank S. White of Arizona.
Aug. 2—Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.
United States Senator William E. Crow of Pennsylvania.
Lemuel P. Padgett, former congressman from Tennessee.
Aug. 3—Benjamin S. Donnelley, former famous football star, in New York.
Aug. 4—Enver Pasha, ex-war minister of Turkey, killed in battle.
Aug. 6—Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., retired.
Aug. 12—Arthur Grimth, president of Dail Eireann, in Dublin.
Aug. 13—John G. Woolley, former prohibition candidate for President, in Spain.
Aug. 14—Lord Northcliffe, noted British journalist and publisher.
Levy Mayer, prominent Chicago lawyer and capitalist.
Aug. 15—Rollin D. Salisbury, zoologist, at University of Chicago.
Aug. 18—Genevieve Ward, noted American tragedienne, in London.
Aug. 22—Rev. Dr. Henry Couden, blind chaplain of the house of representatives for 25 years, in Washington.
Aug. 23—Albert J. Hopkins, former United States senator from Illinois.
Aug. 25—Donavan Smith, founder of Indianapolis News.
Aug. 26—Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of American Public Health association.
Aug. 27—Francis S. Peabody, millionaire coal magnate of Chicago.
Aug. 28—Arthur Dawson, American artist and critic.
Aug. 29—Mrs. Nellie Grant Jones, only daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, in Chicago.
W. H. Hudson, noted British naturalist and author.
Sept. 2—Col. D. E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster of A. E. F., in Chicago.
The duchess of Abercorn.
Sept. 3—Ambrose Bierce, Australian novelist and poet.
T. W. Dickinson, chief editor of Reuter's.
Sept. 4—Theodore A. Bell, prominent lawyer and politician of San Francisco.
Sept. 5—Bishop Samuel Fallows, head of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.
Sept. 8—J. T. Clark, president Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway.
Leon Bonnat, eminent French artist.
Sept. 13—Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pittsburgh.
Sept. 19—Garland Stahl, Chicago bank president and former state senator.
Sept. 21—Enos Mills, American naturalist and author.
Sept. 22—Thomas Watson, United States senator from Georgia.
Sept. 25—Thomas Watson, United States senator from Georgia.
Oct. 1—Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., retired.
Oct. 6—Walker Hill, well known banker of St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 7—Marie Lloyd, British comedienne.
Oct 8—Jorge Montt, former president of Chile.
Oct. 10—Isaac Guggenheim, American copper magnate, in England.
Oct. 13—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney, American author.
Oct. 22—Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook and famous preacher and writer.
Oct. 31—Father Bernard Vaughan, famous Jesuit preacher, in London.
Nov. 1—Thomas Nelson Page, author and former ambassador to Italy.
Alfred Capus, leading French journalist.
Nov. 2—T. DeWitt Cuyler, prominent railroad man, in Philadelphia.
Nov. 7—Jacob Gimbel, prominent merchant of Philadelphia, New York and Milwaukee.
Nov. 8—Antonio Lopez Gutierrez, minister from Honduras, in Washington.
Nov. 9—Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, founder of Daughters of American Revolution.
Nov. 12—Bellamy Storer, former American diplomat, in Paris.
Nov. 14—Richard K. Fox, editor and publisher of the Police Gazette, in New York.
Nov. 15—E. L. Burlingame, former editor of Scribner's Magazine, in New York.
Nov. 17—Gen. Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war and governor general of the Philippines, in Memphis.
W. G. Sharp, former ambassador to France, at Elyria, O.
Nov. 18—Frank Bacon, American actor, in Chicago.
Nov. 20—George Bronson Howard, author and playwright, at Los Angeles.
Nov. 23—Baron Sidney Sonnino, Italian statesman.
Henry N. Cary, well known newspaper man, in Chicago.
Nov. 24—John H. Gilmour, American actor and musician, at Yonkers, N. Y.
Nov. 25—Frederick G. Nedringhaus, former congressman and Republican national committeeman from Missouri.
Nov. 26—Kate Ryan, veteran American actress, at Boston.
Nov. 27—G. H. Scidmore, United States consul general at Tokyo.
Nov. 30—James R. Mann of Chicago, veteran congressman.
William G. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller.
Dec. 2—Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U. S. N., retired, at Bristol, R. I.
Dec. 7—Dr. W. F. Quinn, noted Chicago physician.
Dec. 8—Dr. C. A. Fischer, astronomer of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.
Dec. 9—Cardinal Iglesias of Spain.
Dec. 12—Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, U. S. N., retired.
Dec. 12—John Wanamaker, famous merchant, in Philadelphia.
Dec 15—Alexander Robertson, banker of Chicago.
Dec. 16—Jesse M. Overtod, capitalist, of Nashville, Tenn.
James G. Davidson, ex-governor of Wisconsin.
Lord Marcus Beresford, noted English horseman.
Dec. 17—Col. A. E. Bradley, former chief surgeon of the A. E. F.

DISASTERS

Jan. 4—Creek destroyer blown up by torpedo explosion; 50 killed.
Jan. 25—Fire in moving picture theater in Washington collapsed under weight of snow; 97 killed and 133 injured.
Feb. 2—Twenty-five men killed by explosion in mine at Gates, Pa.
Feb. 21—United States army dirigible Roma, bought from Italy, destroyed by fire and explosion at Langley Field, Hampton Roads; 34 men killed, 8 injured.
March 4—Engine explosion killed, score injured in Chicago fire that destroyed Springer block and damaged Harper addition Hallway building, with property loss of $5,000,000.
March 25—British submarine H-42 sunk in Mediterranean with crew of 22, after collision with steamship.
March 29—Famous church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre near Quebec burned.
April 1—United States army dirigible Mississippi river valley.
April 3—Series of destructive tornadoes in southern Illinois and Indiana.
April 18—Four hundred carloads of war munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia, kill